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	<b>SECRET</b>	PRO-POSED	ACCOMPLISHED
TO		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.		<b>X</b> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
		ABSTRACT	
		MICROFILM	

SUBJECT **REDWOOD - Transmittal of Data on Andrey MELNYK and the OUN**

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REFERENCE: **OLIA-1565**

ACTION : For your information

1. We apologize for the lengthy delay in responding to reference which requested overt information on Andrey Afanas'yevich MELNYK and the OUN, as well as a summary of OUN activities. The delay was caused by the fact that the desired data in the three languages (French, German, or English, as you requested) is extremely limited and that the first edition of the best reference, Ukrainian Nationalism by John A. Armstrong, was out of print and the second edition was not published until very recently. As you will note, this book complements the HUBARK overt information on MELNYK and the OUN.

2. Overt biographical information compiled from RI and KUPAIN on MELNYK is forwarded as Enclosure 1. Ukrainian Nationalism by John A. Armstrong and The Ukrainian Revolution by John S. Reahstar, Jr., are forwarded as Enclosure 2. The history of the Ukraine dating from 1917 and its political struggles are contained in these two books. Enclosure 3 is information compiled in June 1952 on Ukrainian Organizations.

3. If you desire further information, please let us know.

Enclosures: 3 Herewith

- 1 - Biographical information
- 2 - 2 Books
- 3 - Ukrainian Organizations

Distribution:

- 2 - Luxembourg w/enclosures

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CROSS REFERENCE TO  
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CLASSIFICATION  
**SECRET**

DATE TYPED  
**6 Mar 63**

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DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

**OLIA-847**

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER

ORIGINATING

OFFICE **SR/2** OFFICER **ejb** EXT. **6003**

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1 Encl.

2 - WE/2 w/enc 1 & 3  
2 - SR/2 w/enc 1 & 3  
ROUTING w/INITIAL

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ENCLOSURE 1 to OLM-847

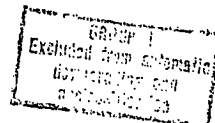
Colonel Andrey Afanas'yevich MEINYK

Andrey Afanas'yevich MEINYK was born on 12 December 1890 in Jahbova-Wola, Austria. By profession, Subject is a forest engineer. He attained the rank of Colonel in the first World War while commanding the Sitsch Rifle Troops, a Ukrainian section of the former Austro-Hungarian Army.

From 1918 to 1920 he participated in the Ukrainian War of Independence, serving under Petrushevich and Petlura. He was military attache of the Ukrainian Mission in Prague from 1920 to 1921. From circa 1924 to 1928 Subject was a political prisoner in Prague. After the fall of independent Ukraine, Subject was a co-founder of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) which opposed the Polish regime in Galicia. Subject served as Chief of Staff to Colonel Eugene Konovalets, commander of the UVO, and succeeded Konovalets upon the latter's death in 1938 as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), the successor of the UVO. After the split with the Bandera faction around 1939, Subject headed the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalist Fighting for Their Freedom (OUN-S) also known as OUN/Malyk.

Subject was arrested by the Germans after the arrest of Bandera in 1941 and was in a concentration camp named Klein Sachsenhausen until about 1943 (one report stated Subject was placed under house arrest by the Nazis in Berlin/Wannsee). Upon his release by the Germans, Subject was reported to have resumed collaboration with the Germans (one report stated Subject was released in 1944 and was given a privileged position in the Weichministerium fuer die Besetzen Ostgebiete, Rosenberg).

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ENCLOSURE 3 to OLIM-847

The OUN was split by internal strife between the followers of Colonel Melnik and Stephen Bandera. The latter was imprisoned in 1934 for terrorist activities. The Germans took him into custody when they occupied Warsaw and kept him under guard until 1944 when they used him as an agent in their retreat from Ukraine. Bandera sought to regain leadership of the OUN from Melnik. Following much disagreement over methods, although not over ultimate aims for national independence, Bandera withdrew and established the OUNR. The Organisation for the Defense of Four Freedoms in Ukraine (ODFFU) was organized in 1948 in New York and dominated by a large group of DP's who were followers of Bandera. The ODFFU is reported to be under the leadership of Bandera from Europe.

A Government-in-Exile was reactivated in Augsburg in April 1948 by representatives of all Ukrainian political parties in the US zone of Germany. At that time the accepted legal basis for the Ukrainian National Council (Rada) was the 1918-1920 Ukrainian People's Republic. The Hetman State Party refused to become a member of the Rada but one seat was reserved for it in the Praesidium and four for general members. The Bandera group (OUNR) refused the invitation to join the executive organ although it participated in the organizational meetings and had six members on the Rada until it withdrew from the Government-in-Exile over a question of jurisdiction.

The withdrawal of the OUNR from the Government-in-Exile clearly established two factions within the Nationalist camp.

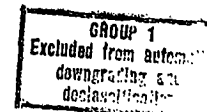
1. The Government-in-Exile, supported by the majority of groups in the U.S. and particularly by the ODFFU (affiliate of Melnik's OUN in Europe) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA - a roof organization of fraternal-political groups). The Ukrainian National Association carried on the work of the OUNU while it was dormant during the war.

2. The Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council of which the OUNR claims to be the political arm and which it recognizes as the representative of Ukraine, with the Insurgent Army (UPA) as the military arm, is supported by the ODFFU. It is also supported by those who although not accepting its pretensions of replacing the Government-in-Exile do look to it as the heart of the underground-resistance movement in Ukraine. It is this connection with the UHVR and UPA that gives the Bandera groups their strength and influence both here and abroad.

The Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, although a member of UCCA, is now reported to be led by a group of clerics who have inherited the Hetman (monarch) traditions. It tends towards a right-wing orientation which links it occasionally with both the Hetman and the Bandera factions.

The pro-Russian Ukrainians have not until recently been numerous or organized. Those who favored union with Russia tended in the past to call themselves Russians or to join Russian organizations. Among recent DP's there are small groups from eastern Ukraine (Lutsk) who are organizing and presenting a different set of political aspirations than the well-organized and propagandized views of the western Ukrainian groups. They are anti-communist and are thus in opposition to the pro-soviet organizations as well as to all of the separatist groups.

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The pro-Soviet position is represented by the Fraternal Union of American Ukrainians, a member of the International Workers' Order (IWO). Other organizations which support a soviet position are Defense of Ukraine, and the Lemko Association.

Insofar as Carpatho-Ukrainians form separate organizations, two factions may be discerned. The Greek Catholic Union, which is the largest fraternal organization of Carpatho-Ukrainian Unists in the US with some 40,000 members, actively advocates an independent state. The Lemko's have waged a campaign of disparagement against Polish treatment of minority groups and advocated a greater Carpatho-Russia as an autonomous republic of USSR to include Ruthenia (Carpatho-Russia) the Pryazhev region of Slovakia and the Lemko territory on the northern side of the Carpathians.

In regard to Ukrainian attitudes toward "center" groups against Soviet Russia, the extreme nationalist OUNR dominates the Anti-Soviet Bloc of Nations (ASBN) which it organized in opposition to the Prometheus League in order to eliminate Polish membership. The ASBN includes members from central and eastern European countries as well as Caucasian groups. Although there are Ukrainian members in the Prometheus League, no organization per se is represented in it. Central and Eastern European nationality groups say that Ukrainian-Polish differences must be solved before any progress can be made in a collaborative effort for liberation.

The latest attempt at unification of all anti-soviet national minority groups in 1951 has failed, and the Ukrainian groups were particularly vocal in denouncing it and its American sponsors as supporters of Russian imperialism. Although there is some indication that nationalist groups feel they need support from other national groups in their struggle for liberation, they are extremely wary of involving themselves in alliances which may result in political federations of any sort.

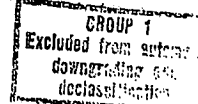
The extreme nationalists and the nationalists receive the majority of the support and also provide the basis for the most serious conflict.

The Hetmans has lost its force. It received support when it became enmeshed as early as 1915 in the plans of German aggression in Eastern Europe. After the collapse of Czarist Russia the Germans helped to establish (28 January 1918) an "independent" government under General Paul Skoropadsky as Hetman (Chief or Leader). Skoropadsky, however, was overthrown by the Socialist Petlura (November 15, 1918), who in turn was later driven into Poland by the Bolsheviks. In 1923 Ukraine became a constituent Republic of the USSR.

In America the Ukrainian Hetman Organization (UHO) looked toward Paul Skoropadsky in Berlin, where he had gone in exile in 1918, for the realization of Ukrainian monarchy aspirations. When Hitler failed during World War II to grant any measure of Ukrainian administrative autonomy, the UHO wilted and was reported to have dissolved. Danilo Skoropadsky (son of Paul) resides in London and is supported by a small group which acknowledges his Hetmanist claims.

The Nationalist movement, with groups both inside and outside of Ukraine, is complicated by internal disputes. In 1944 the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR) was organized in Ukraine. This is the supreme body of the resistance movement representing all of the Ukrainian groups and territories now under Soviet Russian domination. Mykola Lebed is one of the persons among others reported to

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ENCLOSURE 3 to OLLW-847

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have organized the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA), the military arm of the UHVR. There has been a split in the UHVR (at least among emigres who claim a direct connection with it) between factions led by Lebed (the opposition) and Stephen Bandera over extremist tactics. Bandera is now said to have the greatest influence in the UHVR and claims that his own organization, the Ukrainian Nationalist-Revolutionary Organization (OUNR) is its political arm. These organizations, the UHVR, UIA and OUNR, are the extreme nationalists.

The Ukrainian Nationalist Organization (OUN) was founded in Germany sometime before 1934 by Colonel Eugene Konovalets, a Galician Ukrainian who had served under the Socialist Petlura in the Ukrainian Army. He was assassinated in Rotterdam in 1938 and was succeeded by a former Austrian Colonel Andrew Melnik. The Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine (ORU) is dominated by Melnik followers.

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